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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

"UNACCEPTABLE" SO WAS DEFEAT.
BERLIN, May 27.
Addressing the Majority Socialists, Minister David defended the German counter-proposals and declared they had gone as far as possible. He said the government unanimously approved Herr Scheidemann saying that the Allied peace terms were "unacceptable."

GOUGH'S MILITARY MISSION.
LONDON, May 29.
The Daily Mail correspondent at Helsingfors says the British military mission under General Gough has arrived.

CROWN PRINCE BOLTS
LONDON, May 29.
The Times' correspondent at the Hague says the ex-Crown Prince left Wieringen yesterday unexpectedly. He went to Ewyskuis in north Holland where a motorcar was waiting for him. His destination is unknown.

OILFIELDS OF ENGLAND.
STRUCK OIL IN DERBYSHIRE.
LONDON, May 29.
In the House of Commons Mr. Kellaway stated in connection with the Government scheme for the development of the oil resources of the United Kingdom that oil had been struck at Hardstoft in Derbyshire. The jet rose rapidly to 400 feet and boring had to be stopped in order to prevent flooding. The oil was of good quality. He deprecated over optimistic views, as it was impossible at present to form a definite conclusion with regard to the extent of the discovery, but experts were satisfied with the prospects of this first serious efforts to explore the oil resources of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

PARLIAMENARY ANSWERS.
WHAT WE OWE U.S.A.
LONDON, May 29.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the British representative at Libau had reported on May 24 that Riga was occupied by the Balts supported by a German cavalry division. It is understood that the representatives of the Allies in Paris have considered the matter with a view to the adoption of the necessary measures.

ANOTHER LOAN.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Bruce, Major-General Seely said the Air Ministry was making all possible arrangements fittingly to receive the aviators of the NC4. Our flyingboats and seaplanes will meet and escort them at Plymouth, where the naval, military, and civil authorities will co-operate. It is expected the NC4 will leave Lisbon on May 30. Mr. Chamberlain announced that it is his intention to ask authority to issue a loan on June 2.

REPLYING TO CAPTAIN ORMSBY GORE.
Mr. Harmsworth stated that the whereabouts of Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha is at present unknown, but the government is determined to bring them to account for the atrocities of wartime. It is understood that the peace treaty with Turkey will provide for this.

BOLSHEVIST WAR.
EBB AND FLOW.
LONDON, May 29.
Reuter learns that the Bolsheviks have defeated the Transcaspian troops and are advancing on Merv which the Transcaspian are evacuating. The situation here is serious. The Bolsheviks have occupied Alexandrovsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian. The British defeated a Bolshevik flotilla in the Caspian. A serious rising in South Kurdistan, headed by the local sheikh, is believed to be due to intrigues of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress. The gendarmerie were defeated, the wires were cut at several places, and it is feared that British officers and troops were taken prisoner. The situation is anxious. The Mesopotamian army of occupation is taking steps to deal with it.

AN ESSAY IN GERMAN.
PARIS, May 29.
The first part of the German counter-proposals was sent to M. Clemenceau by Count Rantzau yesterday evening. It consisted of 83 pages in German, entitled "observations of the German delegation on the conditions of peace."

PARIS, May 29.
It is reported that the German reply proposes that the reduction of the German army and navy be accompanied by corresponding reduction of the Allied armies.

RANTZAU HAS AUTHORITY TO SIGN.
PARIS, May 29.
Le Petit Journal has reason to believe that Count Rantzau is authorized to sign the peace treaty with the reservation that the treaty must be ratified by a plebiscite of the German people.

INDIAN RIOTS BURT 800 AND W STED 21,000,000.
LONDON, May 28.
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Montagu stated he understood the total numbers killed and injured in the riots in India were respectively about 400, including eight or nine Europeans. Damage to the extent of nearly a million sterling was done.

ITALY'S MINIMUM DEMAND.
PARIS, May 29.
The Fiume question was submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Council of Four. Signor Orlando described Italy's minimum demand. It is that Fiume should be an independent state bordering Italian Istria. Italy maintains her claim to the towns of Zara and Sebenico in Dalmatia and to the chain of islands running south from the gulf of Fiume, which are strategically important; but would renounce her claim to the rest of Dalmatia.

ST. JOHNS, May 29.
Raynham has invited Grieve to navigate the Martinsyde aeroplane which he is reconstructing.

PRINCE OF WALES HONOURED BY CITY OF LONDON.
FOR GALLANTRY IN WAR.
LONDON, May 29.
There was a brilliant scene at the Guildhall when the Prince of Wales was admitted to the freedom of the city of London. The Duke of Cornwall and other royalties attended. Among the distinguished spectators were Maharaja Bikanir, Sir S. P. Sinha, the Dominions high commissioners, and overseas generals. After the usual ceremonial, the City Chamberlain recited the Prince's career, emphasising the gallant part he had played in the war. (Prolonged cheering.) He concluded by requesting His Royal Highness's acceptance of two handsome pieces of plate. The Prince wore the uniform of a Grenadier Guardsman. He heartily thanked them for this splendid reception and outlined the work done in the war by the four London divisions. He paid tribute to their magnificent work throughout the campaign. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Prince proceeded with the Corporation to lunch at the Mansion House.

INFORMATION.
LONDON, May 29.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Kennedy Jones, Colonel Amery stated he was not able to say what precise measures it was desirable, or practicable, to take in the colonies and protectorates in order to provide effectively for the regulation of the admission of aliens, or to what extent these measures would be based on regulations proposed in the United Kingdom. He emphasised that the question would require very careful consideration in order to secure the end in view in a manner most suitable to the conditions of each case.

LORD ERNIE'S RESIGNS.
LONDON, May 29.
Lord Ernle (Prothero), has announced that he is resigning the presidency of the Board of Agriculture.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

FREE GIFTS COMING.
HONGKONG'S POSTAL AEROPLANES.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ashley asked: Will the Air Ministry offer the dominions and colonies some of its surplus aeroplanes for postal and similar services?
Maj. Gen. Seely replied that the question had been considered and a satisfactory conclusion reached by the Government. He would make an announcement later.
Mr. Ashley: Will it be by gift or purchase?
Maj. Gen. Seely: As a free gift to the Dominions and Crown Colonies and India. (Cheers.)

DEMOCRATIZATION.
WAR SECRETARY'S PLANS IF THEY SIGN.
LONDON, May 29.
Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said: If peace was signed in June, it was proposed to send back home all the 1914 men for relief by the end of June from all the theatres except India, and similarly by the end of July to send back all 1915 men excluding those in India. Derby men would be relieved according to the months in which they enlisted. He did not promise to relieve them immediately peace was signed. Referring to the situation in the Ukraine and Crimea, it was apparent that wherever the Bolsheviks were faced determinedly they were repulsed. Anxieties respecting Rumania had decreased. Its army was a powerful force capable of protecting its own frontier. He said the fact that the newly formed weak states which bordered on the Bolsheviks were standing firm despite the appearances of imminent collapse three years ago and their recent achievements was the telltale measure of the Bolsheviks' military weakness. He paid tribute to General Denikin's advance. His position after great vicissitudes had improved remarkably. He had advanced his whole front to a depth in some places of eighty miles. The effect of British munitions here was only now beginning to tell. Supplies would be continued. (Cheers.) He was most confident as regards the immediate prospects of General Denikin's army.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MORE GERMAN BARGAINING.
BERLIN, May 28th.
It is unofficially stated that the German counter-proposals reiterate that the terms are unacceptable, that they are not in accord with President Wilson's Fourteen Points, and would mean a fresh catastrophe for the world if enforced. Germany agrees, however, to pay compensation of £1,000,000,000 and pay annual instalments from May, 1927, free of interest, the total amount of the instalments not to exceed £5,000,000,000. Germany also agrees to reduce her army to 100,000 and disarm all her battleships, provided that part of her mercantile fleet is restored.

DOMINIONS BUY ARMY MATERIAL.
LONDON, May 28th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Col. W. H. Ashley, Mr. J. E. Hope stated that negotiations were proceeding for the purchase, by representatives of the Overseas Dominions and Colonies, from the Disposals Board, of motor transport wagons and a great variety of other material which was available.

SEA COMMUNICATIONS OF THE EMPIRE.
LONDON, May 28th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Buxton, Col. Amery stated that steps were being taken to give effect to the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 in favour of the appointment of an Imperial Investigation Board to enquire into all matters connected with the development and improvement of inter-imperial sea communications.

THE NIGGER MINSTREL.
Mr. Kipling, when he writes verse, reminds the Nation of a street corner revivalist with a black face. He is a sort of converted nigger minstrel. His religiosity is ultimately derived from the same source as the cakewalk, the jazz-band, and Billy Sunday. His humour, his fervour, his reverent irreverence, his pathos, his music, his exaggerations, his annexation of Heaven and tying it to the tail of his prejudices, all seem to be related somehow to the theology of the tomtom and the tropics.

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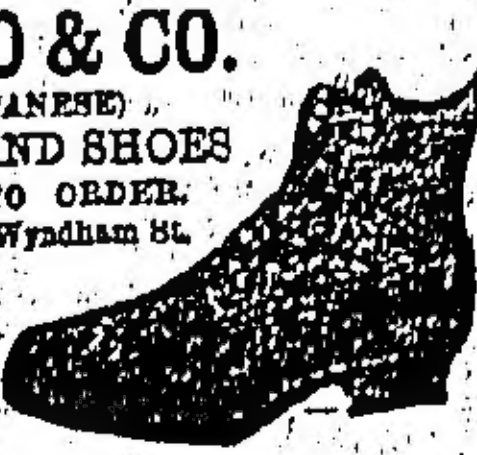
PUBLIC AUCTIONS
G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the REGISTRAR SUPREMACY COURT, to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
June 10, 1919, at 12 noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
Commercial Travellers' Samples,
Baskets, Cases, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
FRIDAY,
June 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 59, The Peak.
THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.
Comprising:—
Hallett, Upholstered Sofas, Arm-
chairs, &c.; Blackwood Cabinets,
Chairs, Writing Table, Tea Table, &c.,
Carpet and Rugs, &c.
Fumed Teakwood Dining Room
Suite (in good condition), Card Tables
Electric, Saccapane, Irons, Fans, &c.,
Sundry Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.
Bedroom Suite Shanghai make, Teak-
wood Twin Bed, Single iron Bedsteads,
Zinc-lined Box Couch and Cot, Nursery
Furniture, &c., including Toys, Dolls,
Perambulators and Hammocks, large
Brass-mounted Fenders, Screens, &c.
Also
Piano, Cabinet Victrola and Re-
cords in excellent condition, large
American Ice Chest, Sunblinds, two
Garden Seats, a variety of Pot Plants,
Chicken Run, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from the 12th inst. at 2 p.m.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, June 5, 1919.

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G. R.
NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

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First & Ground Floors,
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Light and Airy, Electric Light &
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No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, June 5, 1919.

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heavier items of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time
it supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects
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**JAPANESE AND RACIAL
EQUALITY.**

One of the most curious things in
the controversy on racial equality
which is going on is the fact that the
question has been raised by a Power
which in its general policy shows
more racial discrimination than
almost any other. This is evident by
the treatment even of those races
which are under Japanese control,
where, in view of the eloquent
speeches delivered in Paris and
Tokyo, it might have been expected
that all distinctions of race would
have been obliterated. Neither in
Formosa nor Korea, however, do the
Japanese show the slightest in-
dication of giving effect to those
principles of racial equality of which
so much has been heard. In those
territories, where it is the avowed
desire of the Japanese to pursue a
policy of assimilation, none but
Japanese are regarded as eligible for
the holding of offices of any im-
portance; the Formosan or Korean may
be said to have no rights, only duties,
and the caste of race is evident
throughout in the attitude of the
Japanese towards the peoples they
govern. But racial discrimination is
also very noticeable in the attitude
towards the alien who takes up his
residence in Japan, where he
finds the principles embodied in
the so-called anti-Japanese legisla-
tion of the Pacific coast already
in full operation. This subject is
again brought to our notice by the
issue of Dr. De Becker's *International
Private Law of Japan*, which may be
said to treat of the legal relations
between aliens and the Japanese
Government. Perhaps Dr. De Becker
would demur to this definition, but
in its broad sense it seems to cover
the case. He defines international
private law as determining the scope
or limits of application of private
laws, both native and foreign. The
book contains much valuable infor-
mation on the subject, and Dr. De
Becker is entitled to the gratitude of
the foreign community for making
a lucid exposition of the legal con-
ditions under which they live in this
country.

Probably it is the chapter on the
Position of Aliens in Japan which
will attract most attention at the
present time for, though not written
in contentious terms, it affords a
striking commentary on the agitation
in Japan for racial equality. Last
year there was issued a Home De-
partment Ordinance which made the
existing law with regard to the
admission of aliens even more string-
ent than before. Persons are pro-
hibited from entry to the country
unless they are possessed of passports
or certificates of nationality; similarly
if it is apprehended they may do
acts prejudicial to public order or
good morals, the decision on this
head resting with the officials. With
regard to labourers, more especially
Chinese, the admission was already
forbidden under Imperial Ordinance
No. 352 of 1899) of persons who
proposed to engage in manual labour
(that is, in agriculture, fishing,
mining, engineering, architecture,
manufacture, transport, vehicle-
pulling, stevedoring, and other
miscellaneous work in general) out-
side the former foreign settlements,
without the permission of the prefec-
tural governor (invariably withheld
in these days) unless they are
employed in household work as man-
servants or maid-servants. In face
of this ordinance, it is remarkable to
find Japanese demanding the free
admission of Japanese labourers to
foreign countries. No alien is per-
mitted to become the promoter of a
political party in Japan. Not only
has he no vote in elections to the
Imperial Diet, which is a reason-
able disability imposed on aliens in
most countries, but he is denied a
vote in municipal affairs, no mat-
ter how much taxation he pays,
the law in this respect being thus
much more liberal than elsewhere.
None but Japanese subjects may be-
come brokers on an Exchange or be
admitted to the Japanese bar, or be
members or officers of Chambers of
Commerce, officers of National or
Governmental banks, members of
Income-tax Investigation Committees,
etc. No alien may engage in the
manufacture of explosives, no alien
may be a shareholder in the Bank of
Japan, the Bank of Korea, the Specie
Bank, the Japan Hypothec Bank, the
apan Industrial Bank, the Bank of
Formosa, or any of the so-called
Agricultural or Industrial Banks.
He may not hold shares in the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka
Shosen Kaisha, and other semi-Gov-
ernment companies. An alien in-
surance company must deposit a
sum of ¥100,000 before business can
be done, and a further sum propor-
tionate to the amount in excess
should its reserve against liability ex-
ceed ¥100,000. The coasting trade
is confined to vessels flying the
Japanese flag, and Dr. De Becker ap-
parently justifies this rule by saying
that "this trade" is usually reserved
as the privilege of native subjects in
almost all countries. This is doubt-
less accurate, but when it is consid-
ered that Britain, the largest carrier
before the war and the State with the
most widely scattered ports, has no
such regulation, the "almost" is rather
misleading. The point is of much
importance because Japan includes
Formosa within her coastwise trade,
and if Britain followed this example
with regard to Hongkong, Singapore
and Indian ports, Japan's sea-going
carrying trade would suffer a heavy
blow. Milder and plainer mining are

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springs, assure smoothness of transit,
unusual for cars of its size.
It has a high tension magneto. It is
completely equipped. It is economical
to maintain.
You will be proud of this Overland,
proud of how it looks, proud of what it
does. Because of our great production
you can drive it with comfort that is
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FOR

EVENING

AND AFTERNOON

WEAR

NOTE OUR WINDOWS!

MARRIAGE.

NORTON-GRAVES.—On May 29, at Shanghai, John Randall Norton, Vermont, to Josephine Marion Graves, youngest daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Graves, of St. John's, Jessfield.

BIRTHS.

ABNEY.—At the Peak Hospital on June 6, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. de W. Abney a Daughter.

GRAY.—On May 29, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gray, a son.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919.

HONGKONG BUDGETS.

We conclude that the suggestion by a member of the Flower Show at yesterday's meeting, that the Government should give them free manure, was a humorous reflection on these Socialistic-Bolshevistic days and ways. Had it been seriously intended, it would have been like "the fault of the Dutch," which consisted in giving too little and "asking too much." As a matter of fact, the Hongkong Government this year is going to begin amending its financial ways. The table showing the revenue and expenditure during the last five years suggests that the time has come for it to be more canny. In 1914 the surplus of revenue over expenditure was \$251,048, which shows close figuring and careful estimates, if it shows anything. The following year there was a deficit of \$3,363,151, which might mean several excusable things. In 1915 there was a surplus of \$2,753,472, and in 1917 one of \$967,277. Last year revenue exceeded expenditure by \$2,413,076. It is felt that there ought to be greater consistency in a well-managed Budget. Such ups and downs indicate the gambler's method, his spasmodic prudences and lapses into rashness. The temptation to spend big surpluses too easily is one that assails public bodies. The ideal would be to have really close estimates for necessary works, and to have the revenue covering them by a reasonable and more or less consistent margin. Is there any reason why it should not be done?

SERVANTS.

Everybody seems to be dissatisfied with the quality of domestic service now available in Hongkong, and nobody seems to have any definite

cure to recommend. The "boys" are less well-mannered than they used to be, and even less industrious. This is probably a world-wide matter. The demand for servants must be considerably larger, for one thing, and the "independence" of those who are reprimanded is so conspicuous, we are told, as to suggest that the supply of trained servants anyway, falls far short of requirements. Some houses have too many and some cannot obtain the one or two satisfactory indispensable. Perhaps some householders will help to clear up the situation by giving us their own experiences and/or views.

SHIPPING.

The present very busy appearance of our Harbour is sufficient assurance that we need not pay too much attention to the figures given in the Report of the Harbour-master for 1918. That the entrances and clearances should have been 53,537 less than in 1917 (a decrease in tonnage of 4,974,484) is not surprising, having regard to events. We may feel reasonably certain that the Harbour-master's next report will show a bigger increase, unless some at present unforeseen world politics interfere again with our normal progress. We recall the pre-war time when Hongkong was able to show the highest tonnage of any port in the world, and it is quite on the cards that we may be able to make the proud boast again. The war must have played strange tricks with the "curves" of statistics everywhere. This report notes a reduction in the average tonnage of individual ocean-goers calling here, but that would seem to be special to the particular period, and dead against the tendency. For like reasons the percentages worked out with regard to the nationality of crews (a burning topic just now in Home ports) may be disregarded. At the same time, it should be remarked that the compilers of this admirably lucid report are in no way to blame for the trend of the data at their disposal. As a report it is a model.

EXISTING LEAGUES OF NATIONS.

Judge Lobinger at Shanghai, in an eloquent Memorial Day address, introduced this claim for America: "There have been many prophets of the League of Nations—Isaiah, Leibnitz, Henri IV with his 'Grand Design,' Joel Barlow and Tennyson, Victor Hugo and Tolstoy. But probably no single nation has ever so strikingly as ours embodied in its own history a prophecy of such a league. You who have read that informing

book by John Fiske, entitled "The Critical Period of American History," will recall how closely the relations of our thirteen colonies during the few, fateful years between the peace treaty of 1783 and the meeting of the Federal Constitutional Convention, paralleled those of the European nations on the eve of the late war. There was the same distrust and suspicion, the same petty jealousy and rivalry, the same fear that one might somehow reap an advantage which the others would not share. But out of that chaos, and in spite of those centrifugal forces, came the League of States which our Federal Constitution established. There is justice in the claim—we admire the League of States almost as much as a good American should—but we must take exception to the wording "probably no single nation has ever so strikingly etc." Not because we happen to be British, but because we read history and have seen for ourselves, we submit that the British Empire embodies even more strikingly a prophecy and a proof of such a League. Australia, Canada, South Africa, are these not more truly nations than the separate States, and has not the real nature of their bonds been lately made most gloriously apparent? Both United States and the British Empire are protagonists of the L.O.N., but the historian will surely prefer our placing of them to that of Mr. Lobinger.

OLD-FASHIONED.

In a book of local verse just sent to us, entitled "Rhymes without Reason," the poet says:
A joy forever is a thing of beauty,
How I admire your style, the delectable facility
Whereby you temper a stern sense of duty.
With more than journalistic versatility.
There's not a byway where you do not linger.
In every pie that's baked you have a finger.
The old-fashioned error of regarding the printed word as too important has not yet died out here. In modern times a printed remark is exactly on a level with a casual observation at a street corner or at the Club bar. There is no need to get excited about it, and the up-to-date newspaperman never can understand why they will do it. Do they really think he shoves his finger in all those pies because he likes doing it? He does it, poor devil, because he knows no honest way of earning a living. Thus might he reply:
A sense of humour is a great possession
For which all pompous men should really try.
For every journalist will make digression
Which analysed is "all my eye."
For finger in your pie he's never wishing.
He'd rather far be going a-fishing.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 6 11/16d.

To-day's return shows three cases of plague, one of diphtheria (British) and one of C. fever.

The *Posting, Sorachi Maru, Kung Ping, Sumatra Maru, Hsin Tai, and Amalusa Maru*, are late shipping arrivals.

Jardine Matheson's *Fausang* (Captain D. Skinner) arrived from Bangkok yesterday with 2,000 tons of rice for Hongkong.

The China Navigation's *S. Chinhu* (Capt. J. Speed) arrived from Bangkok yesterday with general cargo. There were four deaths during the voyage.

This morning the Harbour Office compound was filled with coolies from the Kwongtung province. They are being examined prior to leaving for the Dutch Indies for work in tin mines.

Mr. C. W. M. Reynolds, Secretary of the Sanitary Board, who was gazetted to a commission in the Army recently, is we learn, demobilized and expected back in the Colony shortly.

A Yaumati restaurant is willing to give credit up to \$10 to members of the Police Force. A rascal who fed there frequently, pretending to be a detective, was caught by Inspector Gerrard, and fined \$10.

The *S. S. Sumatra Maru* arrived from Keelung yesterday with 2,503 tons of coal consigned to Furalawa and Co. The *Asoma Maru* brought 2,000 tons to the order of the Yamashita K. K. The *Taihai Maru* also brought 2,730 tons of coal for M. B. K.

The Dockyard Recreation Club held a "whist drive" on Wednesday night. Following were the prize winners: Ladies—1st, Mrs. Harrison; 2nd, Mrs. Fooks; 3rd, Mrs. Langley. Gentlemen—1st, Mr. Langley; 2nd, Mr. Spanton; 3rd, Mr. Bower; 4th, Mr. Wright.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 24 amounted to 73,736 tons and the sales during the period to 18,010 tons.

W. G. Wallace, a tidewater in the Chinese Maritime Customs, was remanded by the U.S. Court for China on May 29, on a charge of conspiracy to sell 32 lbs. of opium to a Chinese named Sing Chong.

Demobilized Naval ratings to the number of 120 are reported to be on their way to China to join the Maritime Customs. Of these, 40 are on their way at present, 15 being due on the next vessel from home.

Captain F. L. Tyne, well-known to foreign residents of Japan, who has been serving with the British Fleet in the North Sea as a lieutenant, R.N.R., is returning to the East. He is expected to reach Hongkong in a Blue Funnel boat this month, en route to Japan.

Says *Truth* with regard to the way E.2 (Pay Department) Branch of the War Office deals with the Army: "Picking and stealing has become from long habit a second nature with its officials. One of our staff says it is unnecessary to go to far as the War Office to find that out."

The gross profits of the Nishan Kung Kung for the last business term show an increase of about Y.100,000 over the previous term, but Y.100,000 has been devoted to the writing of the value of the *S. S. Kung Kung*, the net profit being put at Y.1,251,000 as against Y.1,150,000 for the preceding term. A dividend was declared at 15 per cent, the same as the rate for the previous term.

On April 15, when the China Navigation Co.'s *Hupah* approached the pilot schooner of Hongkong, she signalled for a pilot, but receiving no reply, the captain made investigations, and found that the schooner had been looted from stem to stern, all movable articles being taken, including her boat. The pilots were both away, and the robbery is thought to be the work of the native crew.

A collision took place on May 23 off East Motoyana Lighthouse, in the Inland Sea, between the *Kishu Maru No. 11*, 370 tons, of the *Amagasaki Steamship Company*, and the *Tokai Maru*, 2,271 tons, of the *To-A Steamship Company*. The former vessel sank and one man was killed, two severely injured and about 20 are missing. The *Tokai Maru* sustained slight damage and entered the port of Moji.

The *P. & T. Times* learns that Mr. W. C. Ross, the Head of Jardine, Matheson & Co., at Tientsin, will be transferred to Hankow shortly. He is somewhat unfortunate in having to leave just now, in view of the unusually good stable that he now possesses at Tientsin. Mr. Ross is exceedingly popular among all sections of the community, and his departure will be sincerely regretted. It is reported that Mr. E. C. Peters will be appointed his successor.

The Chinese Police force in the employment of the Shanghai Municipal Council, numbering over 1,400, has sent a joint petition to the Municipal Police Authorities. In the petition, attention is called to the two-fold significance of the Yangtzepoo incident. The Japanese officers, in behaving as they did, explain the petitioners, do not only disturb the peace but threaten the future of the Chinese Police. In order to ensure their safety, the Chinese police seek special protection.

Although the exact figures are not yet made out the Tientsin Chamber Non-Selling Sweep totals nearly \$43,000 from which is deducted the 15 per cent. for the Club and the Red Cross, \$250 each for the 19 qualified points, and the balance to be divided, as usual, between the first three prizes, of which Mr. B. F. Blakeney, of Liddle and Co., Hankow, late of this port, wins the first, Messrs. Rowlands (Chinese Customs) and Cullier (Tientsin) the second, and a Hongkong man the third.—*China Critic*.

The Canadian Pacific Railway long ago purchased control of the Allan Line of steamships, but continued the existence of the line as a separate entity until its contract with the Allens had expired. The C.P.R. a good many years ago, when it acquired the Beaver Line from Elder Dempster & Co., threw by the board whatever good will there might have been connected with that name and is apparently bent upon following the same policy with the Allan Line, for even the names of the crack Allan liners are being altered to conform with the nomenclature adopted by the C.P.R. Thus the *Allan liner Alaskan*, having just been released from naval service, will have her name changed to *Empress of France*.

DETECTIVE-INSPECTOR TERRETT'S SAD END.

LOST IN EAST RIVER.

[FROM THE *China Mail* SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT CANTON.]

SHANGHAI, June 5.

A telegram has just been received from the Magistrate at Waichow on the East River, to the effect that Detective-Inspector Terrett of the Hongkong Police, whilst travelling on a Chinese passenger boat, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned (about three miles from Waichow) and his body has not yet been recovered.

The Waichow Magistrate immediately upon receiving the information, wired to all the villages and towns down the river instructing the officials to keep a good look out for the body and also detained the captain of the passenger boat, and is making a full enquiry into the cause of the accident.

The East River is just now in flood and the body may be carried many miles before it is recovered.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., (1918), LTD.

The Statutory Meeting of the Shareholders of the China Light and Power Co., (1918), Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, at noon to-day, pursuant to Section 66 (3) of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

Mr. W. Adamson was in the chair and there were present:—Messrs. G. W. Barton and A. H. Compton (directors), H. H. Campbell (secretary) and Messrs. A. H. M. da Silva, Poon I. Cho, E. Abraham, Tong Lye Chun, F. C. Hurley, C. Strafford, J. M. Gordon, J. M. Wong, A. A. Cordeiro, M. S. Northcott and R. Henderson.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen:—This meeting has been called to comply with the Companies' Ordinance 1911 Section 66. The necessary particulars have been circulated and with your permission I propose to take them as read. The details demanded by Paragraph 6 of the articles have been laid on the table for inspection and if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall endeavour to answer them to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, Gentlemen, the meeting is closed and I thank you for your attendance.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

The Anti-Japanese boycotters are still busy among the Chinese in Hongkong. Office and shop contingents going to work this morning were treated to a rather unusual sight outside the Dairy Farm. An array of broken straw hats of Japanese make, banners bearing Chinese characters urging the passers-by to boycott Japanese goods, and tattered cloths with the inscription "native goods" were seen suspended from the branches of a tree outside the Dairy Farm Company's premises.

Shortly after 8.30 a.m. the Police arrived on the scene and dispersing the crowd who had assembled to gaze at these things, removed the exhibits to the Central Station. It is presumed that the agitators had carried out their work in the night. No one knows who did it.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

QUARREL OVER A WOMAN.

As a sequel to a stabbing affray between two Chinese last night, one of the men was removed to the Government Civil Hospital with a stab wound in his abdomen, from which he died, at 10 a.m. this morning. They had quarrelled about a woman.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

QUARTERS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Yesterday it was mentioned that the Government are building a number of quarters on Leighton Hill.

On enquiry the *China Mail* learns that the building has commenced. There will be two blocks of four houses in each, and it is proposed to erect a further block of four houses. The houses will be at the end of the ridge. Already \$100,000 has been voted towards the cost. This is only a first instalment. These houses will be for Civil Servants of what is known as the 3rd Grade.

STREET TRAFFIC.

The C.S.P. is pursuing his praiseworthy efforts after a better regulated street traffic. To-day notices painted white on black painted wood are being hung near places where trams usually stop. The Inspector thereon reads: "Persons waiting for trams are requested not to obstruct the roadway."

THE RECENT ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION.

THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD "PROCESSION."

Nine school-boys, whose ages ranged from seventeen years to eight, and a Chinese teacher attempted to make an anti-Japanese demonstration in Queen's Road Central on Tuesday evening by organising a procession for the purpose of inducing the Chinese population not to deal with any Japanese firm, or buy or sell any article of Japanese manufacture.

The demonstrators paraded the street, each carrying a big Chinese umbrella to which was attached a tag, the gist of which was: "Buy Chinese goods only."

Yesterday, they are charged, on remand, at the Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the teacher with aiding and abetting in the organisation of a procession, and the others with taking part in it, without the necessary permit.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

The Court was crowded and many who wished to be present were turned away by the Court Sergeant, owing to there being no further seating accommodation.

Mr. Wolfe said he understood that some other school boys had been subsequently arrested on a similar charge. This looked rather bad, especially considering the fact that yesterday he had asked the boys not to continue this sort of thing.

Mr. d'Almada: Those two boys came from Canton. I do not think that the prosecution will state that two persons can form a procession.

Inspector Brazil stated that at 11.30 a.m., on June 3rd, while on patrol duty in Queen's Road Central, near the market, he saw the nine defendants, together with another not in custody, a small boy, marching along Queen's Road from east to west in two deep formation. Each boy carried an umbrella above his head. The umbrellas bore the Chinese characters *Kwok Po* (Home goods). When he saw the boys near the market they were being followed by a crowd of about 100. Witness followed the procession till it reached the Fire Brigade station, where he stopped it and spoke to the tenth defendant, who was leading the procession. Witness asked him if he had a permit from the Secretariat, to which he replied that he had no permit, but that the boys had been sent out by their schoolmaster. The boy further volunteered to take witness to 33, Gough Street, where he said his master resided. Witness arrested the boys and took them to the Central Police Station, and, acting on the instructions of the C.S.P., charged them. He also sent for the master and charged him.

Mr. d'Almada: You have been in Hongkong for quite a long time?—Witness: Twenty years.

I take it that you know the meaning of the word "procession" in the usual sense?—I take the definition from the Boycott Ordinance.

We are not charged under the Boycott Ordinance; we are charged under the Chinese Ordinance relative to processions. Not having a proper legal definition of the word, I put it to you, as a gentleman residing in the Colony for over 20 years, what the word "procession" under the Chinese Ordinance, is intended to mean the usual Chinese processions seen in Hongkong?

Mr. Lindsell: Surely Mr. d'Almada this is a point which a Magistrate should decide?

Mr. d'Almada: I am sorry, sir; I think that the Inspector is worthy of an answer.

Mr. d'Almada: Would you call boys of St. Joseph's College marching in file a procession?—Witness: Certainly.

And would you call that illegal?—Under certain circumstances, not ordinary circumstances.

Even if they had umbrellas?—An ordinary umbrella does not attract much attention. It is used for the purpose of keeping the sun and the rain away.

The reason then for arresting these boys is because the umbrella they carried excited curiosity?—I don't think I could answer that question. It is merely a matter of opinion.

Did you have in your mind at the time you made the arrest that they were infringing the Boycott Ordinance?—What I had in my mind at the time was that it would lead to disorder if permitted.

In what way do you suggest disorder?—They might have a couple of hundred persons following them and later on obstruct traffic.

As a matter of fact, but for those two Chinese characters on the umbrellas you would not have arrested them?—I should certainly have dispersed them.

You would not have arrested them?—No.

Mr. Lindsell: Surely at the time you thought it was in connection with the Japanese?—Witness: I certainly did.

Mr. d'Almada: Supposing instead of the characters "native goods" they had the words "British goods," would you have done the same?—I certainly would have dispersed them, although I could have arrested them under the circumstances.

But it was really because of the Chinese characters and not because of the procession that you arrested them?—As I said before that had a great deal to do with my action.

But for the crowd which was following them, they were merely causing obstruction, they were merely walking two deep?—They were not causing any serious obstruction.

Mr. Wolfe: I understand you to say they were walking in file?—Witness: Yes.

They were not going along the road as if going for a walk?—No. Is it usual for boys of St. Joseph's or other Colleges to walk two deep with umbrellas?—I have never seen them. Would not an umbrella of the kind defendants were carrying attract attention?—Yes.

Was no obstruction actually caused in the street. You saw a large crowd following?—The street was almost blocked.

Then an obstruction was evidently caused?

Mr. Lindsell: Surely, there are processions of children, etc., going out on bathing picnics.

Mr. Wolfe: Yes, but they do not attract attention. The Italian Convent children go out two deep but they do not attract attention because they carry no fancy characters on their umbrellas.

Mr. d'Almada: But it is not an offence.

Mr. Wolfe: It may be. We would take even Mr. d'Almada into custody under such conditions (laughter).

Mr. Lindsell: There does not seem to be any evidence against the master for aiding and abetting.

Mr. Wolfe: The boys made statements, but refuse to speak now and give evidence. I would like to point out that only recently the Roman Catholic Union or some such Society wished to appear in fancy dress in the streets. They sent one of their officers to see me and ask permission. This sort of procession is bound to attract considerable attention, and as it is likely to cause obstruction and disorder is likely to ensue permission should be obtained. In this particular case it is obvious that the procession was bound to lead to disorder.

Mr. Lindsell: As there is no evidence against the master of aiding and abetting I will discharge him.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that there was no evidence whatever against the other defendants and they were entitled to be discharged. Section 237 of the Regulations of the Chinese Ordinance stated that no person shall organize, equip or take part in a procession, with or without music, except under the conditions provided by the Ordinance. It was unfortunate that the Ordinance did not specifically give the definition of the word "procession." It was, therefore, for the Magistrate, sitting as Judge and Jury, to go into the matter and if possible find out what was the intention of the Legislature when they framed that Ordinance. The Magistrate had been in the office of the Chinese Secretariat for a considerable time and had resided in the Colony for a long period. Therefore, he thought he would agree with him that the intention of the Legislature, when it passed that particular law, was quite clearly to indicate those processions in which the Chinese indulged from time to time on their festival days, or European processions, if any. As a general thing these processions, unless they were regulated by a licence or a permit, might be likely to cause obstruction. Therefore, it was laid down that permission should be obtained from the Secretary for Chinese Affairs so that Police would be notified and no inconvenience caused in any way. It was not the intention of the Legislature that a crowd of ten boys going along two deep and carrying umbrellas should be made the subject of a criminal charge in that court. If that was the intention of the Legislature it seemed quite clear that the boys of St. Joseph's College, or the girls of the Italian convent would be committing an offence in every walk they took. The learned C.S.P. had stated that processions of that sort would not attract attention, but there had been occasions on which they had been objects of great curiosity and admiration to the Chinese. It was for the Magistrate to decide whether the Legislature had intended that section to apply to boys, no matter whether they were carrying Chinese or German flags, though of course they would be hooted if they carried German flags. It was no offence to carry a Chinese flag. He could carry or wear any flag as a part of his dress or get ten of his friends to do so, and walk along the street. It would not be an offence against the law, provided they did not cause an obstruction, and Inspector Brazil had stated that there was no obstruction except by the crowd.

Mr. Lindsell: Not directly. They were the cause of obstruction.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE RECENT ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION.

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. d'Almada: Assuming that the boys of St. Joseph's College carried red umbrellas and that a crowd collected would they be liable? Certainly not. The prosecution is merely camouflaging this charge. There is no shadow of doubt, as the papers put forward in large headlines, that this is in some way connected with what is known as the Japanese boycott.

Mr. Wolfe: I concede that point. Mr. d'Almada: Very well, that being so I fail to see why the boys were not charged under the Boycott Ordinance. The law provides for that I believe. The reason why the prosecution do not proceed with that charge is because they are not in a position to prove a boycott. I am perfectly at liberty to carry an umbrella with the characters "native goods." It may imply to the public that "you should support local industries," it may also imply to the public that "these umbrellas are better than foreign made umbrellas." It may mean many things.

Continuing, Mr. d'Almada stated that Inspector Brazil had said that, but for the fact that umbrellas were carried with the two characters he would have dispersed the crowd. It was obvious that the Police thought it was a glorified procession and that it must be stopped. They must eliminate from their minds entirely the question of a boycott because no such charge had been formulated under the Boycott Ordinance.

Mr. Wolfe: Your Worship can, under the Magistrate's Ordinance, enter a conviction on the facts.

Mr. d'Almada: There are no facts.

Mr. Lindsell: I want to find out whether this was an illegal procession under the Chinese Ordinance.

Mr. d'Almada replied that the Magistrate could enter a conviction if there was sufficient evidence; if there was not he could not do anything. In the Supreme Court the jury had to try a person "according to evidence." That was also the Magistrate's duty. Inspector Brazil had not produced a title of evidence to prove an illegal procession. Ten boys carrying umbrellas could not be termed an illegal procession. If the prosecution had intended to stop what might be termed, "the alleged boycott business," he personally agreed that it should not be done. There were other ways and means of doing it. The boys might have been warned through their master, and if the warning were unheeded then a prosecution might have been brought.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that the whole case rested on a legal point, whether or no it was a procession within the meaning of the Ordinance; whether it was calculated to cause an obstruction by becoming an object of curiosity? The evidence seemed fairly clear that the object of defendants was to attract attention. The point would have to be decided. The case had caused a considerable amount of feeling and he would like to have a written decision.

Mr. Wolfe: I must protest against that. I really think that the solicitor for the defence is trying to make a mountain out of a molehill. It is a paltry case and he is trying to work it up into something of paramount magnitude in order to give Your Worship a written decision. Mr. d'Almada is condemned out of his own mouth. Is it a reasonable use of the highway when there is a tension of feeling between two nationalities? I think there is little doubt that Your Worship will consider that the carrying of umbrellas with the Chinese characters complained of, is not a reasonable use of the highway.

Mr. Wolfe then gave Webster's definition of the word "procession," remarking that he did not know whether Inspector Brazil would swear that the boys proceeded in a ceremonial solemnity. (Laughter.) Mr. d'Almada: The C.S.P. said that the case was paltry, yet because the boys were carrying umbrellas they were arrested and forced to bail themselves out at \$25 each.

Inspector Brazil: I don't think any force was used.

Mr. Lindsell: I certainly do not regard it as paltry.

Mr. Wolfe: I used the word "paltry" wrongly, but I consider it is too much to ask for a written judgment. I am quite prepared to withdraw the word "paltry" and say it is not sufficiently important.

Mr. d'Almada: You say it is not important but my clients are liable to imprisonment and fine under the section.

Mr. Wolfe: Mr. d'Almada knows, as well as Your Worship, that in cases of permits and the like the option of a fine is given.

Mr. Lindsell said he thought the bail should be reduced to \$5.

Mr. Wolfe: I am merely pressing for something that will deter them. It seems extraordinary that such an undertaking should not be carried out, since this case two more have been arrested.

Mr. d'Almada: They came from Canton with umbrellas.

Mr. Lindsell: I think the legal point is of sufficient importance to justify my adjourning this case. I shall see the Attorney-General about the point.

THIRTY FOOT FALL WITHOUT INJURY.

LOCAL BURGLAR'S LUCK.

A remarkable story was told by Inspector Brazil this morning at the Magistracy when a Chinese was charged with house-breaking at No. 90 Wellington Street. The man got into the house by scrambling up a short rope and after taking a quantity of clothing cleared off. By this time the occupants of the house had raised the hue and cry and the slippery one ran into the cook-house and tried to get through the window to the third story, when the sill gave way under his weight and he was hurled to the back yard, 30 ft. below, but marvellously got off without a scratch.

Accused told Mr. Lindsell that he was a bit groggy at the time and was unconscious of having committed the theft.

His Worship considered that the wonderful escape added some colour to his story that he was not sober at the time, and let him off with four weeks.

ADMIRAL TUDOR ENTER-TAINED.

At the invitation of the Hankow branch of the China Association, upwards of sixty of the leading residents sat down on May 20, to a dinner given in honour of Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor in the Hankow Club. In addition to the guest of the evening, the Captains of H.M. vessels in port, and the Consuls were present.

After the toast of "The King" the Admiral's health was proposed by Mr. Geary Gardner in a speech in which he expressed the indebtedness of residents in the Far East to His Majesty's Navy, giving instances of how often they had needed to look to it for protection and it had never been found wanting. He suggested that a branch of the Naval League should be formed at the port.

The Admiral, in reply, contrasted the China of to-day with the China he had known thirty-four years ago. He spoke of the "heavy burdens" which had been placed upon the Motherland through the war, which nothing but extended trade and prosperity would remove, and urged all to do their part. He said that he had brought with him the whole of the present fleet, but the Government was fully alive to the importance and needs of the station and once peace was restored we might expect to see a goodly fleet of vessels out again.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

R.A.M.C. "A" v. R.A.O.C.

The Medical won this match at Happy Valley yesterday by a narrow margin of three games. Scores:—Sgt. McKee and Lce. Cpl. Webb, R.A.M.C., lost to Rev. Bundie and Sub. Con. Harding, 4-5, lost to Colonel Coles and Staff Sgt. Prior, 4-5, lost to Captain Mann and Staff Sgt. Gibbons, 3-6.

Captain Burn and Lce. Cpl. Kirby, R.A.M.C., beat Bundie and Harding, 7-2, beat Coles and Prior, 6-3, beat Mann and Gibbons, 7-1.

Totals:—R.A.M.C. "A" 42 games. R.A.O.C., 39 games.

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

The Victoria Theatre has an undoubted attraction in Miss Phyllis Faye, a special song and dance turn. Judging by her rapturous reception last night, this fascinating Australian will prove a big draw. She has a big voice, employs it artistically, and dances with conspicuous skill. In addition she is comely, and wears clothes that would occasion remark if seen in the street. Her "hiss" last night were "When you're far from home" and "They're wearing 'em higher in Hawaii."

Mr. Wolfe: In regard to the second procession there were ten boys: eight, escaped. That must be taken into consideration with regard to bail. I think your Worship should not take into consideration the fact that the case is trivial to reduce bail.

Mr. Lindsell: I can take anything into consideration in regard to bail.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that the prime mover had escaped because of the boys' silence.

Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case till Saturday, reducing bail to \$10 each, except in the case of the leader of the procession.

The case against the other two boys was also remanded.

TRAGIC DEATH OF INSP. TERRETT.

THE BODY RECOVERED.

Our Canton correspondent last night sent a special messenger with the sad news that Inspector Albert Terrett, of the Hongkong Police Force, was drowned under tragic circumstances.

Enquiry at the Central Police Station unfortunately confirms our Canton correspondent. The C.S.P. this morning received a letter from Canton giving meagre details. We understand the C.S.P. telegraphed to Canton for further details.

It appears that Det. Insp. Terrett left Hongkong on Thursday, May 29, on police duty which entailed his first going to Canton. From there he had to take a smaller boat to his intended destination, to execute his commission.

Inspector Terrett, who is married and has children, is only 43 years and 5 months old. He joined the Hongkong Police as a Constable in 1895 so he had 21 years service in the Force. Promoted Lance Sergeant in 1900, he was advanced to full Sergeant the next year. He became Inspector 2nd Class in 1914, after holding the acting rank for a year.

The deepest sympathy will be extended to the widow who is left with three young children, one boy and two girls.

The late Inspector Terrett was a prominent Freemason, being a past Master of the United Services Lodge, No. 1341 E. C. Of a genial disposition he is a man who will be greatly missed by his comrades in the Force and by his many friends.

The body of Inspector Terrett has been recovered.

ALICE MEMORIAL "HOSPITAL."

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Hongkong Electric Coy.	\$250.00
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100.00
Messrs. J. P. Hutchison & Co.	100.00
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100.00
Nestle & Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Coy.	100.00
Messrs. Reiss & Co.	100.00
"A. Ross & Co.	100.00
"D. Sasson & Co.	100.00
"E. D. Sasson & Co.	100.00
"H. S. Kott & Co.	100.00
"Doddwell & Co.	75.00
"W. G. Humphreys & Co.	55.00
Asiatic Petroleum Coy.	50.00
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.	50.00
Messrs. Bradley & Co.	50.00
"Carmichael & Clark	50.00
Sir Paul Chater	50.00
Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.	50.00
"Douglas S. S. Coy.	50.00
"Lowe Bingham & Matthews	50.00
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr	50.00
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.	50.00
"H. Wicking & Co.	50.00
Mr. A. H. M. Nemazez	40.00
Mr. A. F. Arculli	25.00
Messrs. Benjamin & Potts	25.00
"Patell & Co.	15.00

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

ONE FATALITY.

A Chinese widow of 42, residing at Chi Mi Yuen was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received to her right foot, by being knocked down by Motor car No. 245. The woman it appears was going along the junction of Shanghai and Argyle Street, Yaumatei, when the car hit her.

The second incident occurred on June 3, the victim being a boy of eight, staying with his father at Cheung Pat Heung. The youngster in this case was knocked down by car No. 91 going from Yuen Leung to Au Tau in the New Territory. Shortly following his removal to the Government Civil Hospital the lad died from the injuries received.

ANOTHER ITALIAN "VICTORY IN SIBERIA."

The Italian Consulate General in Hongkong communicates the following telegram received from the Italian Legation in Peking. "Colonel Fassini, Camerossi telegraphs that another encounter with the Bolshevik Forces took place east of Krasnoyarsk. An Italian column commanded by Major Gaggiotti, to which a section of Techev-Russian troops was attached, after a long and difficult march in very rough country, came in contact with important enemy forces commanded by Szeinsky who had established his base in the village of Alexensko.

The enemy was strongly entrenched and superior in number.

After long hand to hand fighting and charges with the bayonet, the enemy was pushed out of his positions and obliged to retreat in disorder, leaving a great number of dead and wounded.

The Italian losses are light.

THE WAYS OF CHINESE.

AN UNLUCKY HUSBAND.

There was a big bobbery opposite the P. and O. Offices at midday and a big crowd. The cause was due to a Chinese, taking a woman with him by force. Thereupon a lukong sided with the member of the fair sex and a fight between him and the other man looked likely, until the lukong suddenly struck the idea of enquiring what the row was about. Then it was explained that the man and woman were husband and wife and the child with them was their own. The wife wanted to go to Singapore to become a prostitute, to which the husband quite reasonably objected. This explanation gave the lukong more food for hard thinking and the husband and lukong agreed upon an interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to go into the matter.

This did not meet with the approval of the wife but the lukong who was now on the husband's side, gave a helping hand to haul her into the S.C.A. office and her screams could be heard as she was propelled up the stairs. Then the crowd dispersed.

H. M. S. *Carlisle* has had her repairs completed and she left the dry dock in the Naval Dockyard today.

The British Government Motor Ship *Medway*, (Captain R. K. McLean), which left Tarakan on May 23, arrived yesterday with 3,521 tons oil fuel for the Asiatic Petroleum Co.

A tramcar and a Government steam roller had a difference in Des Voeux Road this morning. After one clash the tramcar retired with the worst of the argument, a broken footboard and other injuries.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

WEDNESDAY,

June 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES, Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Bath Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c. &c. DRAWNWORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c. &c. EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in. Also

A few lots of Suit-Cases and Attache Cases. (All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers). (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

WEDNESDAY,

June 11, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c. &c.

Comprising:—Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c. (famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c. Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also:—Pianos by John Brinsmead & Sons, London and Collard & Collard (good tone), and 3 Electric Ceiling Fans. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPT.

WHIT MONDAY.

THIS Department will be Open for all purposes till Noon on MONDAY, the 9th June. LICENSED WAREHOUSES will be entirely CLOSED on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH, Superintendent. Imports and Exports. Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 9th June, 1919.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 9th June, 1919.

By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries. Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A YOUNG FOX TERRIER DOG, about 4 months, white with black markings on head and a small black spot on back wearing a leather collar. Owner may have same by applying to Box No. 1128, c/o "China Mail."

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the Bonds drawn on 15th May (second drawing) will begin on 30th June, 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Any Bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers namely, 05, 12, 26, 32, 45, 49, 55, 64, 74, 89 and 94, is a drawn Bond.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs. June 6, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1919, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 74 The Peak,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, Also

One Small Grand Piano by "John Broadwood & Sons" And

1 B. S. A. Match Rifle with accessories. 1 22-Bore Miniature Rifle by "Greener."

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

On view from Tuesday, the 10th inst.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MESSRS. FRANK W. SMITH & CO., CHEONG, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, June 14, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF LINEN GOODS, &c. &c., including:—

Pongee Table Covers, Dollies, Blouses, Pillow Cases, &c. &c.

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK OF BABY CARRIAGES AND PUSH CARTS.

HIGH CLASS	BEST	IN
COACH	BRITISH	A VARIETY
FINISH	MAKE	OF COLOURS

ALL FITTED WITH RAIN and SUN SHADES.

Prices Moderate. Inspection Invited.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW MUSIC

"HONGKONG"	ONE STEP.
POOR BUTTERFLY	FOX TROT.
A LITTLE BIT MORE	" "
YOU AND I	" "
HAWAIIAN BUTTERFLY	" "
ETC., ETC.	" "

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD. 15, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1325.

Pyrene FIRE EXTINGUISHER. EASILY OPERATED. FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO: MUSTARD & CO., 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1185.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON: BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

AQUAPERIA. For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Bilious Complaints. Believes GOUT and RHEUMATISM and prevents INDIGESTION. A BRITISH APERIENT MINERAL WATER. BOTTLED AT: HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND. FOR SALE AT THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1377.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd. SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY. WINE GROWERS TO H. M. THE KING. Note the Great Reduction in Price: Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20. 2 doz. Pints " \$2.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE MERCHANTS, 8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Tel. No. 125.

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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TRAFFIC & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AFRICA,
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NEUTRALIA"		20th June	8th July

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hong-kong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	8th July	25th July

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hong-kong about	Due Calcutta about
"AKRATON APCAR"	11th June	3rd July

FOR
SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

S.S.	Leave Hong-kong about	Shanghai about
"DUNERA"	19th June	24th June

For all other ports, apply to—
For Passage Rates, Freight, etc. apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Specs and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama
on 26th June.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
AGENTS.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAPAN PORTS	On
BANRI MARU	12th June
BORNEO MARU	15th July
HOKUTO MARU	27th July

For JAPAN PORTS	On
BORNEO MARU	11th June
HOKUTO MARU	21st June
BANRI MARU	4th July
BORNEO MARU	28th July
HOKUTO MARU	8th Aug.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
* ANDES MARU Saturday, 21st June.
* ALTAI MARU End of July.
* Call Marseilles.

SEMOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

SIAM MARU Sunday, 15th June.
SUNDOS AIRE, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
HAWAII MARU Wednesday, 25th June.

SOMERSET COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SIAM MARU Sunday, 15th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SHISEN MARU Wednesday, 2nd July.

SWEDEN, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

KORSO MARU Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and

taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago,

MILWAUKEE and St. Paul Railway.

CANADA MARU Saturday, 7th June.

HAIKONG G—Three times a month service.

DAIPOKU MARU Sunday, 15th June.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

SEIKUN, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon

Passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. WHARF,

near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

ROSHU MARU Thursday, 12th June, at 9 a.m.

For KEELONG via SWATOW and AMOY.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 8th June, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	June 8, Daylight	
CHINKIANG & WUBU	TAMU	June 8, at Noon	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHINTRA	June 10, at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	TEAN	June 10, at Noon	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	SUMING	June 12, at Noon	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YUKONG	June 12, Daylight	
WHEIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUINGOW	June 12, at Noon	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LYAN	June 17, at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	SHIANG	June 17, at Noon	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To	Date
KORE	KWANGSANG	SATURDAY, June 7, at 5 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	CHONGSANG	SUNDAY, June 8, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	HOPPSANG	TUESDAY, June 10, Daylight	
SINGAPORE	CHONGSANG	TUESDAY, June 10, at 5 p.m.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	TAKSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 11, at Noon	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, June 13, at 3 p.m.	

CAIRO LINE—This line is now being re-organized and will shortly afford frequent and
regular sailing to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Sailing from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,
occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through sailings are
made to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger

accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at

Haiphong when independent ocean.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having

special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Samatara, Labasa, Tawa and

Kaitai.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and

Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under British Government's Passenger Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony

for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports, with their

Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE GENERAL MANAGERS

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 215.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone Nos. 2477 & 2478.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	12th June	30th June
Empress of Japan	25th June	16th July
Empress of Russia	10th July	28th July
Monteagle	22nd July	16th Aug.
Empress of Asia	7th Aug.	25th Aug.
Empress of Japan	20th Aug.	10th Sept.
Empress of Russia	4th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Monteagle	27th Sept.	22nd Oct.
Empress of Asia	2nd Oct.	20th Oct.
Empress of Japan	15th Oct.	5th Nov.
Empress of Russia	30th Oct.	17th Nov.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491.00

"EMPEROR OF ASIA" Gold \$436.00

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Gold \$436.00

"MONTEAGLE" Gold \$436.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, etc., apply to—

P. D. BUTTERFIELD, General Agent, Passenger Department.

HONGKONG.

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SHIPPING PERSONALIA

Mr. H. Turnbull, chief officer, Sun-

ning, is on leave.

Mr. H. Sutor, from leave, has

gone chief officer, Sunning.

Mr. D. Warden, chief engineer,

Hain Peking, is on reserve.

Mr. J. Anderson, chief engineer,

Chinba, is on leave.

Mr. J. A. McKelvie, chief engi-

neer, Tean, has gone chief engi-

neer, Chinba.

Mr. A. M. McGregor, superintend-

ent second engineer, Tean, has gone

chief engineer, same ship.

Mr. T. H. Pennington, second en-

gineer, Chinba, has gone second

engineer, Tean.

Captain J. McInish, of the Man-

ning, is on reserve.

Mr. D. R. Kibbe, chief officer,

Manning, is on reserve.

Mr. P. E. Firth, second officer,

Manning, is on reserve.

Captain E. M. Evans, of the Va-

ning, is on reserve.

Mr. N. W. Van Corthout, from

reserve, has gone acting master,

Yanning.

Mr. T. A. Lee, acting chief officer,

Kutro, is on reserve.

Mr. T. O'Hare, from leave, has

gone chief officer, Kutro.

By concessions made by both sides at the last moment, through the mediation of the Government, what threatened to be a serious dispute between the officers and engineers of the vessels employed in the Straits and the owners has been happily averted.

So far had the matter gone that the captains and officers, executive and engineers, had given notice that they would hand in their resignations on May 4, while the Straits Steamship Company had cancelled all its sailings from that date until further notice. Both sides were apparently settling down to fight it out when the Government intervened and, after some negotiations, succeeded in obtaining the consent of the owners to granting the increases of salary asked for, pending the decision of a Committee that was to be convened for the purpose, while the officers agreed to continue their duties on the same terms, on condition that the Commission gave its verdict on the question of salary and the other matters in dispute, including the question of home leave, within a month.

In its action, the Government of the Straits Settlement has shown itself wise in avoiding the risk of blunder of the Government of Hongkong in the similar dispute on the China coast exactly three years before, the effect of which was to introduce a tone of hostility that embittered relations between the officers and owners, and by making a settlement more difficult to arrive at, prolonged the period during which the vessels were idle by several valuable days.

The Government of Hongkong, availing itself of the censorship, held up all cables between the officers, except such as were likely to cause a split between the officers in the South and those North, while allowing the cables between the owners to pass freely, conveying the impression that it was working on the side of the shipping companies. The Government of the Straits, by adopting an impartial attitude and offering a commission to settle the points in dispute, has been able to avert what might have been a serious situation in Straits shipping and has shown foresight and wisdom that was lamentably lacking in Hongkong in May 1916.

The principal demands of the officers and engineers were an increase of 50 per cent. in salaries with a minimum of \$500 for masters and passage home and half-pay after five years' service in the Straits, besides an undertaking that none but members of the Straits Merchant Service Guild and Association of Engineers would be employed on the ships.

Although an increase of fifty per cent. in salaries may appear a large amount, when it is remembered how low has been the pay in the Straits steamers for many years, the increase asked for does not bring their salaries above those being paid elsewhere in the Far East or even at home.

The demand of a salary of \$500 for masters is moderate enough in comparison with the salaries being paid by the principal shipping companies on the China coast, the scale of pay of which appears generous in contrast. The salary of a senior master of the China coast, at the present rates of exchange, amounts to no less than \$974, Straits currency, while that of a junior master \$733.

In 1917 the salaries being paid by the Straits Steamship Company were \$330 for master, \$220 for chief officer and second officer, whereas such were carried, \$125, compared with the China coast scale of \$3974 for master, \$551 for chief officer and \$413 for second officer. Some slight advances are believed to have been made since that date, but nothing that would bring their salaries near those of the China coast, while no home leave on half-pay with passage home is granted and no payment toward the cost of the passage. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the officers and engineers of the Straits shipping companies agreed to continue the running of their ships beyond May 1 only on condition that the scale of salaries demanded be granted, subject to the adjustment of the Commission appointed for the purpose, and it may be confidently expected that the Commission will favour a considerable increase on the present scales.—Shipping and Engineering.

A LOVE STORY.

Lai Fat loved Wing Hop Yin, and that beautiful 18-year-old loved Lai Fat. When her mother made a trip to the country, the young couple came together, and for a while their days were as a dream in the gold of love. The mother returned, traced her daughter without difficulty, and charged her with a "harbouring" in another week's time, the case will be heard, and their fate settled.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Frazer, D.S.P.R.
INSTRUCTIONS TO SEARCH SUPERVISORS.
Company Commanders will demand from the Secretary the number of books required.

The following is an extract from an article on "The Southern Cause," by David Fraser in the N.C. Daily News. The Provincial Navy is another mysterious factor. It also plays a political role, and keeps its guns trained on the Tsuchun's castle, ready at any moment to break his windows, alarm the slumbers of his guards with shrapnel, and scatter his countess concubines. This Navy is peculiarly the creature of the provincial authorities, yet its principal aim in life appears to be to threaten the Tsuchun.

Unlike the seceded Fleet, however, the Provincial Navy is a doer of deeds, witness the recent insult to the British flag at Hongkong. This is a pleasant tale which has not yet been told in the newspapers of the world, and one wonders which is the greater, the efficiency of the Hongkong press or the vigilance of the Hongkong Government. Let the reader picture to himself the harbour of Hongkong dotted with vessels sleeping lazily on the smooth water in broad daylight. One of them is a Chinese gunboat, the Kwangli, interned under the rules of international law. To her there is a quietly steaming a launch, which is shortly to be launched. There is movement aboard, the moorings are cut, the launch makes fast, and coolly commences to tow the Kwangli. The guns in the Fort, sufficient to blow the Armada of the world out of the water at one salvo, take no notice of these proceedings, and apparently there are no armed vessels handy. An unarmed police boat tries to interfere, but the gunboat and the launch show their teeth and frighten it away. And so the Kwangli is boldly pirated out of her internment and triumphantly towed up to Canton, where she now lies, a proof of the prowess of the Kuangtung Provincial Navy. Since this page from Munchausen was enacted the Hongkong Government has raised diplomatic Cain, without a shadow of result. The venerable Director of Foreign Affairs in the Military Government, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has aged over the century through shock from the outrage and nervous prostration because he can do nothing to give satisfaction. The prize remains at Canton, in spite of all that the King's horses and men at Hongkong can do.

The journal named had the following editorial comment on this.

News travels by such circuitous routes these days that, if there were no other factors calling for comment, one would scarcely be surprised to learn from a correspondent in Peking of a daring piracy in Hongkong harbour. Mr. David Fraser in another column to-day tells how a steam launch ran into the harbour at Hongkong in broad daylight, cut the moorings of the interned Chinese gunboat Kwangli and towed her away under the guns of the fort, only an unarmed police boat attempting to interfere. There may be reasons for the suppression of this news, and we may be sure that the Hongkong authorities were reluctant to tell such a good story against themselves.

But the incident might be productive of the most serious results. For example, the Hongkong authorities naturally would apply to the Tsuchun of Canton for the immediate return of the vessel, an apology and other amends for the insult to the British flag. The Tsuchun, however, is powerful, and would be able to do nothing more than protest to the Military Government, whose officials have little more than titles. Hence there would be a reference to Peking where is established the recognized authority responsible for the Government of China and for the acts of Chinese citizens in regard to foreigners. Peking, in regard to this, would perhaps be even more horrified than the venerable Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Canton Military Government, but would plead its impotence to redeem the gunboat and compel the Kuangtung Navy to show honour to the British flag. Following upon this, the British might well declare that, as Peking is unable to exercise proper control over Chinese citizens, they must take the matter into their own hands.

We may, however, depend upon the British Government to do its utmost to settle the affair in a friendly manner. But at the same time the incident serves to show that the present chaos in China is fraught with a multitude of dangers which are not obvious to the strugglers after office and well-learned purses. Friendly intervention in China by the Great Powers is the only remedy for the present situation, and it would be well, both for China and themselves, if China's Allies immediately abandoned their policy of procrastination.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of members of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Hon. Secretary's office (Hongkong Club Annex). Mr. E. Ormiston, president, and there were present Messrs. T. E. Pearce, H. W. Bird, W. Logan, S. B. C. Ross, N. L. Watson, A. Nicol, E. V. M. R. de Souza, C. D. Wilkinson, W. M. Humphreys (Hon. Treasurer) and H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, The Report and Accounts having been for some time in your hands I propose to take them as read. The Report is so full of information that there remains little for me to add to it. The unfavourable weather marred what would otherwise have been a successful show, but despite unfavourable conditions, it still showed that there is a considerable keenness in Hongkong among the amateur gardeners. Every year the number of exhibitors increases, and this year was still enabled to produce a record of no less than 70 exhibitors. Our membership is larger than it has ever been before and we still hope to increase it. Unfortunately our expenses increase as the show becomes larger and therefore I would like to see more members coming forward to become life members. As an example of some of the good results achieved by members of this Society, in addition to the sum of \$704.50 raised by sale of plants and handed to charity, I would like to inform you that Mrs. Harrington handed over to the Red Cross Society as the result of the sale of roses at the Hongkong Hotel from her garden and from Mr. Nicholson's garden and carnations from Mr. Plummer, a sum of over \$2,000. Mr. Plummer in his speech at the show touched on the subject of a working garden whose services should be available to members of the Society to advise them on such matters as soil and time and conditions for painting, etc. We are still in hopes that such a man will be attached to the Botanical and Forestry Dept. and his services available to members of the Society.

I cannot close my remarks without referring to the excellent work done by our Secretary, Mr. Dowbiggin. The annual labours put in for the show were enormous and the Report before you speaks for itself of his untiring energy and thoroughness of purpose, and I am sure you will all agree with me that a hearty vote of thanks should be accorded him. I now propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. Bird remarked that before the Report and Accounts were passed he would like to put in a few words. Their late president, Mr. H. W. Plummer, in one of his speeches at the meeting before the last, suggested that the Government might give them some little assistance. He would suggest to the incoming Committee the desirability of approaching the Government to see whether they would not help them a little more. He thought they might give them a number of cuttings and seedlings, or offer them for sale. In view of the enormous progress the Society had made since its inauguration he thought they might go further still. He did not see why the Government should not give them assistance and send a list to the Hon. Secretary of what cuttings were obtainable. If that were done a useful purpose would be served. He did not see why they should not have all sorts of cuttings; also why should not the Government let them have free nature?

It should also be possible for the Society to secure ornamental English flower pots. He was sure that if a sufficient number of members sent in their requirements it was possible that something might be arranged.

Mr. Ross said he agreed with what Mr. Bird had said. He had written to Mr. Plummer pointing out that night and day he read a work on "Gardening in Hongkong" of which he was the author. In it he advised the putting out in June of certain plants. He told Mr. Plummer he was anxious to do so but he had not got any plants. Mr. Plummer replied that if any person connected with the Society let him know what was wanted he would be pleased to let them have it. Many members might let others have cuttings and seedlings they did not desire. He advocated some system of exchange.

Mr. Nicol interposed that a system of exchange was started some years ago but it fell through for want of support. There was no reason why it should not be set about again. The Chairman observed that he was under the impression that the Government refused to sell any of their pots and plants.

Mr. Ross said they had a scale of fixed prices.

Mr. Humphreys said they would not sell trees or herbaceous plants. The suggestions were left with the incoming Committee.

The Chairman proposing Mr. L. Gibbs as President said he had taken a great interest in the Society and would be back in the Colony shortly. Mr. Hancock seconded and the motion was carried.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS")

THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN PEKING.

Three hundred students were arrested on Tuesday for carrying on anti-Japanese propaganda in the streets.

All the Government schools including the University, with the exception of the Customs College, remain closed, the students declining to attend.

The Government are in a quandary, being afraid to rouse the people by the employment of harsh measures against the students.

P. & O. DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. on April 9, announced a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Stock (less Income Tax), and an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the Deferred Stock of the Company (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended March 31 last.

Mr. Humphreys proposed Mr. Dowbiggin as Hon. Secretary, seeing that he had done it so well before. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. A. Plummer was elected Hon. Treasurer on the proposal of Mr. Humphreys, and seconded by Mr. Wilkinson.

The following Committee was then elected:—

Miss Wallace, Commandant Beckwith, Mrs. J. A. Taylor, Messrs. E. J. Noronha, D. Harvey, W. J. Titcher, N. L. Watson, S. B. C. Ross and R. Baker.

The Chairman concluded that if Mr. Nicol would not compete in the show for six bunches of Sweet Peas he would give other exhibitors a chance. (Laughter.)

In regard to his remarks about becoming life members to help the funds of the Society he would like to get names of people who would become life members. It would only cost them \$100 and they were through.

The following names were given: Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., J. A. Plummer, C. D. Wilkinson, H. Hancock and R. de Journal.

It was also stated that the Hon. Secretary had got five new members this week.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FULL COURT.

HARRIS CORPUS.

A session of the Full Court composed of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) and the Puisne Judges (Mr. Justice Melbourne) was held in the Supreme Court this morning to hear a habeas corpus application made by the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., on behalf of Cheung Ping On alias Cheung Lo, praying that the order for a rule nisi made by His Lordship the Chief Justice on May 28 last, be made absolute. An already reported in the China Mail of that date, the applicant, a fugitive prisoner, was committed to the Victoria Gaol on May 14 to await the further order of H.E. the Governor.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Alabaster said that this is an application for the discharge of the prisoner who was committed to the Victoria Gaol to await extradition to China. The application for the prisoner's release is on two grounds: (1) that no evidence was brought before the magistrate to prove the charge for which he had been committed, (2) that he was committed on four charges of extradition when the ordinance provides for only one extradition charge.

After referring to the affidavits filed by Mr. Gardiner, as already reported in the China Mail of May 28, Counsel said that the Court turned to the deposition furnished, it would be found that at the end of the hearing on May 18, the case for the Crown was closed and Mr. Gardiner having offered no evidence for the defence and Mr. Longminto (Assistant Crown Solicitor) had stated that he had no evidence to submit against the other two men charged with the accused, the magistrate discharged them and ordered the applicant to be detained at the Victoria Gaol to await the order of H.E. the Governor.

The prisoner was also informed that he had the right to apply for a habeas corpus writ within fourteen days.

The decision, said Counsel, was announced later the same day and Mr. Gardiner notified to attend the Court on May 14. The prisoner and solicitor were in Court on May 14 and four charges were preferred against the prisoner, one of robbery and three of kidnapping for ransom. The charges were read to the prisoner and he was told by the magistrate that he need not make any statement and he volunteered the following: "I do not know the place, and I am not guilty."

Mr. Gardiner offered no evidence and the prisoner was again committed to the Victoria Gaol after having been told a second time as to his right to apply for a habeas corpus writ and that in any case, he would not be handed over until the expiry of 14 days. The case proceeded.

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY."

Ambassador James W. Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," a document of vital importance in the history of this country, has been screened under his direct supervision and the film version will be shown at the Theatre Royal to-morrow evening.

The screen version gives the outstanding incidents of the story, visualizing scenes of the great struggle so graphically told by Mr. Gerard. That filming has been a huge success is evident by the enthusiastic reception it received on the occasion of its recent presentation in New York.

Practically the whole picture is concerned with the Ambassador's experiences in Germany from the time the war broke out in 1914 until the United States joined the Allies. Perhaps the incidents shown which will prove of greatest interest to the spectator are Mr. Gerard's audiences with the Kaiser. The conversations that passed between them are illustrated in the sub-titles. The climax of it all is reached when the Kaiser stuns the United States and its fighting ability, and the screen displays a multitude of our land and sea forces.

The things which Ambassador Gerard saw and experienced in the country of the Hohenzollerns and which are reproduced on the screen in the photoplay "My Four Years in Germany" with great vividness would be past belief were they not attested to by a man who would not attach his name to a fiction.

The numerous characters, most of them prominent in the news and history of the day, are carefully presented from Ambassador Gerard and the Kaiser down to the grandfatherly appearing von Tirpitz.

The charge against the sampan boy of boarding the Yikini without permission, remanded yesterday by Captain Taitou, was dismissed by the Harbour Master this morning.

Kanazawa has introduced the imposition of a tax on spruces. During the first ten days that the tax came into force Y764 was collected. It is believed that nothing but heavy taxes will have the effect of checking the carousal habit among Japanese which has been steadily growing of late years.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

No need of any and actual suffering in case of disorders of the stomach and liver may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 6: 12h. 65m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations; there is no apparent change in general distribution since yesterday.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 15.41 inches, against an average of 23.37 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 7th.

1.—Hongkong: Gap Rock, S. winds, fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Fornosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 6, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	30.68	60	65			
Nemuro	8 a.						
Hakodate	8 a.						
Tokyo	8 a.						
Kobe	8 a.						
Nagasaki	8 a.						
Kagoshima	8 a.						
Osaka	8 a.						
Naha	8 a.						
Yokohama	8 a.						
Beni-tan	8 a.						
Wakayama	8 a.	29.68	60	65			
Hankow	8 a.						
Shanghai	8 a.	29.73	68	81	SW	2	b
Changhai	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Shanghai	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Guzhou	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Sharp Pk.	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Amoy	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Swatow	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Taihou	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Taipei	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Tainan	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Koshun	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Pescadore	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Hongkong	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Gap Rock	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Macao	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Wuchow	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Fukien	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Philippine	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Tourane	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
C. St. James	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Agaña	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Legazpi	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Tacloban	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Manila	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Sourabaya	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Batavia	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b
Labuan	8 a.	29.73	69	81	SW	2	b

C. W. JARRIS, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 6, 1919.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in loose tubes and aneroid.

2. Thermometer, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. State of Weather, in blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, equal rain, snow, thunder, visibility, low, mist, rain to inches, tempest and hurricanes.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table, given below, has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-14.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 4 inches below mean low-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

June 7 to 13, 1919.

Mon.	5 34	6.4	11 52	2.4
Tue.	6 15	6.5	1 25	2.5
Wed.	6 54	6.3		
Thur.	7 4	6.2	2 29	2.6
Fri.	7 37	6.2	2 18	1.8
Sat.	7 14	6.5	2 1	2.9
Sun.	8 12	6.1	2 19	1.4
Mon.	9 1	6.8	1 37	2.8
Tue.	10 8	6.1	2 34	1.0
Wed.	8 29	7.7	2 2	2.9
Thur.	10 49	6.1	2 58	0.7

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major G. H. Wateman, V.D., Acting Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.

No. 317 Pte. A. Moore, "A" Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Corps, to date from 4th June, 1919.

No. 217 Pte. E. O'Brien, "B" Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Corps, to date from 4th June, 1919.

No. 120 Corp. S. J. Jones, to be Acting Sergeant, dated 5.6.19.

No. 122 Corp. J. S. McIntosh, to be Acting Sergeant, dated 5.6.19.

No. 129 2 Corp. R. Brude, to be Corporal, dated 5.6.19.

No. 273 2 Corp. R. R. Wood, to be Corporal, dated 5.6.19.

No. 287 1 Corp. S. Jack, to be 2nd Corporal, dated 5.6.19.

No. 195 1 Corp. A. Macdonald, to be 2nd Corporal, dated 5.6.19.

No. 188 Supper "E" J. Lang, to be Lance Corporal, dated 5.6.19.

No. 223 Supper A. W. J. Simpson, to be Lance Corporal, dated 5.6.19.

No. 292 Supper "E" V. E. Brown, to be Lance Corporal, dated 5.6.19.

LEAVE.

Mr. R. J. Stevenson is granted seven months' leave from 26.6.19.

Mr. C. H. Blain is granted seven months' leave, to date from day of departure.

Mr. Wm. C. Jackson, Army, is granted two months' leave from 15.6.19.

Mr. C. B. Brown, "A" Coy., is granted seven months' leave from 15.6.19.

Mr. J. H. Watson, "B" Coy., is granted two months' leave from 12.6.19.

Mr. A. H. Barlow, "A" Coy., is granted six months' extension of leave from 1.6.19.

EQUIPMENT ROOM.

The Room will sit at Headquarters from 7.30 to 8 p.m. on the following dates: Friday, 6th June; Monday, 10th June; Friday, 27th June; and Monday, 7th July.

Orders for Artillery Company by Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Tuesday, 10th June, 7.30 a.m. Eight Half Coy. New Laynes' class, 5.50 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Laynes' class.

Thursday, 12th June, 7.30 a.m. Eight Half Coy. New Laynes' class, 5.50 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Laynes' class.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain R. Hall.

PARADE.

The whole Company will parade at the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, for instruction at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th June. Nos. 1, 2 and 4 sections parade outside Law Courts at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay. Drill: Drill order (short and full).

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain R. Hall.

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D.R.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASS.

Recruits will parade for D.R.L. instruction under R.E. Instructions at Belchers at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th June. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" at 1st rating.

Other on duty: Lieut. Marley.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major Wateman, V.D., Officer Commanding.

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 10th June, 5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 11th June, 5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 8, 9, 10 and 11. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 12th June, 5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 8, 9, 10 and 11. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 13th June, 5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Tuesday, 10th June, 5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Guns, at Headquarters. T.E.T. (Musketry). Dress: Drill order with rifles and 2 pouches.

Friday, 13th June, 5.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, at Kowloon Dock. T.E.T. (Musketry). Dress, as above.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 10th June, 5.15 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. Rifle, belt, pouches and dummy cartridges to be carried. The following will attend to complete their tests: Pte. J. P. Tugan and Major.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brown.

PARADE—BATTING.

The launch will leave, Blake, Pier

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. NINGCHOW, June 13 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan June 18.

The s.s. TIDICA, June 19 and leaves for Shanghai, June 24.

The s.s. NELEUS, due here June 15 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan June 16.

The s.s. PRIAM, due here June 24 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan June 25.

The s.s. DEUCALION, due here June 24 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan June 25.

The s.s. TIRESIAS, due here June 30 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan July 1.

The s.s. PROMETHEUS, due here July 3 and leaves for Japan July 4.

The s.s. ATRIEUS, due here July 6 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan July 7.

The s.s. EURYPYLUS, due here July 8 and leaves for Shanghai, Taku and Dally July 9.

The s.s. NAGOYA, leaves London June 5, due here July 31 and leaves for Japan ports July 32.

The s.s. MALTA, leaves London June 19, due here August 5 and leaves for Japan ports August 6.

FROM SHANGHAI.

The s.s. ANDES MARU, due here from Shanghai June 10 and leaves for London and Antwerp June 11.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. NAGOYA, leaves Yokohama August 9 and is due here August 20.

The s.s. MATTA, leaves Yokohama August 23 and is due here September 3.

The s.s. RHESUS, leaves Yokohama May 31 and is due here June 17.

The s.s. TALTHYBIUS, leaves Yokohama June 23 and is due here July 12.

The s.s. IDOMENEUS, leaves Yokohama June 14 and is due here July 1.

The s.s. STENTOR, leaves Yokohama May 21 and is due here June 13 and leaves for Liverpool.

The s.s. TEUCER, leaves Yokohama June 7 and is due here June 21 and leaves for Liverpool.

The s.s. ARRATON APCAR, leaves Kobe June 3, due here June 10 and leaves for Calcutta June 12.

The s.s. NINGCHOW, leaves Yokohama June 31 and is due here July 8 and leaves for Liverpool.

The s.s. KOREA MARU, due here from Nagasaki June 18 and leaves for San Francisco June 25.

The s.s. NIPPON MARU, due here from Nagasaki June 30 and leaves for San Francisco July 7.

The s.s. PERSIA MARU, due here from Nagasaki June 18 and leaves for San Francisco June 25.

The s.s. ANTO MARU, due here from Moji August 31 and leaves for South America September 10.

The s.s. KIYO MARU, due here from Moji July 1 and leaves for South America July 12.

The s.s. SEIYO MARU, due here from Moji October 24 and leaves for South America November 4.

The s.s. BANRI MARU, due here from Kobe and Moji July 12 and leaves for Java ports June 14.

The s.s. JAPAN, leaves Kobe July 6, due here July 13 and leaves for Calcutta July 15.

The s.s. BORNEO MARU, due here from Kobe and Moji July 16 and leaves for Java ports July 17.

The s.s. HOKUTO MARU, due here from Kobe and Moji July 27 and leaves for Java ports July 28.

The s.s. HAYAMI MARU, due here from Nagasaki June 18 and leaves for South America June 19.

The s.s. JASON, leaves Yokohama June 24 and is due here July 8.

The s.s. NELEUS, leaves Yokohama July 12 and is due here July 23.

The s.s. AGAMEMNON, leaves Yokohama July 12 and is due here July 24.

The s.s. DEUCALION, leaves Yokohama July 19 and is due here August 5.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. BORNEO MARU, due here from Java ports June 11 and leaves for Java ports June 12.

The s.s. HOKUTO MARU, due here from Java ports June 21 and leaves for Japan ports June 24.

The s.s. RIOJUN MARU, due here from Java ports July 4 and leaves for Japan ports July 5.

The s.s. BANRI MARU, due here from Java ports July 24 and leaves for Japan ports July 25.

The s.s. AGAMEMNON, leaves Yokohama July 12 and is due here July 24.

The s.s. DEUCALION, leaves Yokohama July 19 and is due here August 5.

The s.s. BORNEO MARU, due here from Java ports August 28 and leaves for Japan ports September 3.

The s.s. HOKUTO MARU, due here from Java ports September 8 and leaves for Japan ports September 12.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. PROTESILAU, leaves Manila June 27, due here June 29 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 1.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Manila July 2, due here July 4 and leaves for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle July 28.

The s.s. TENYO MARU, due here July 14 and leaves for San Francisco July 15.

The s.s. SIPIA MARU, due here July 22 and leaves for San Francisco July 30.

FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. JAPAN, leaves Calcutta June 1, due here June 17 and leaves for Kobe June 20.

FROM BOMBAY.

The s.s. DUNERA, leaves Bombay June 7, due here June 24 and leaves for Japan ports June 25.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. PROTESILAU, leaves Seattle May 21, due here June 15 and leaves for Manila June 21.

The s.s. TYNDAREUS, leaves Seattle June 18, due here July 11 and leaves for Manila July 17.

The s.s. CYCLOPS, leaves Seattle July 9, due here August 3 and leaves for Manila August 9.

on the 11th June at 5 p.m. and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps, Hongkong, June 6, 1919.

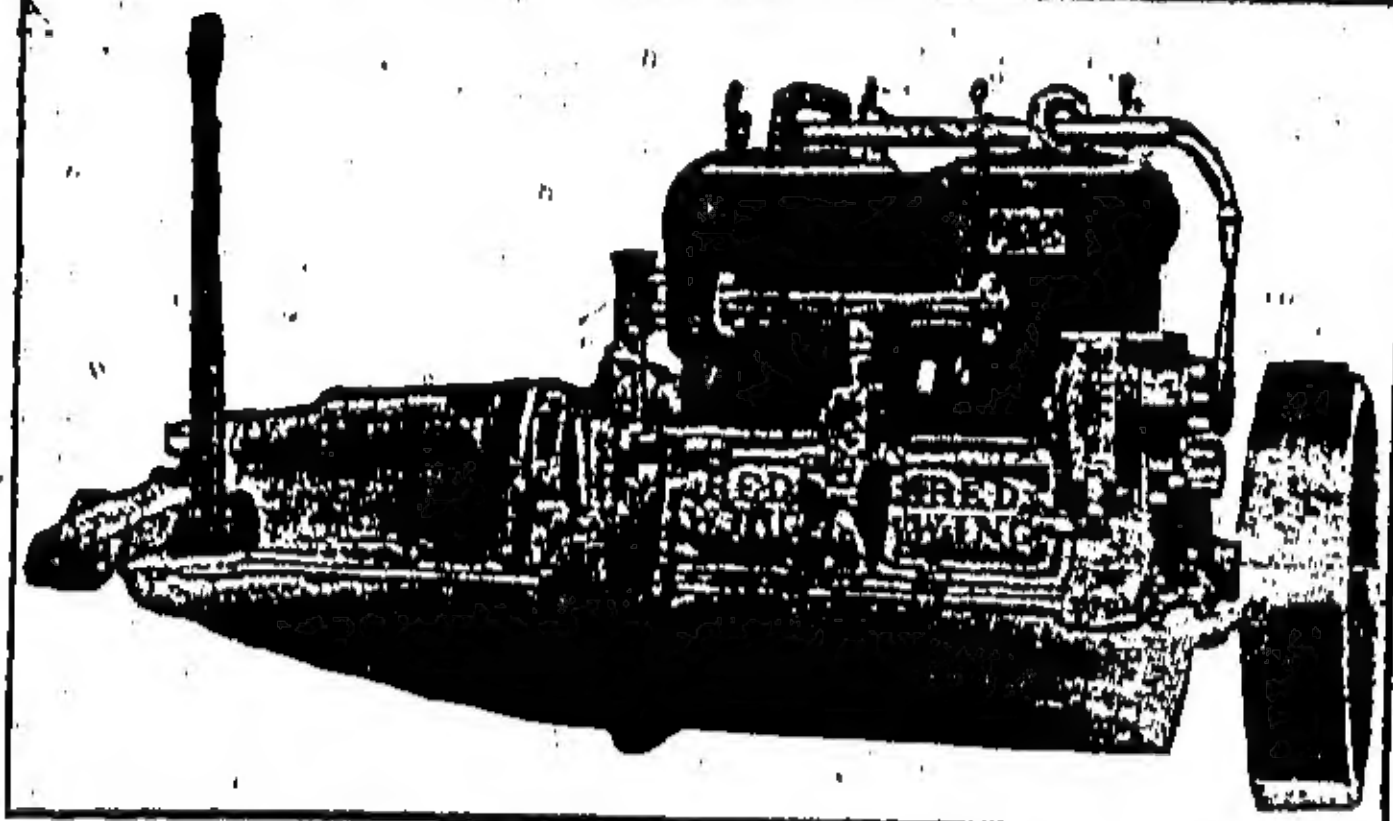
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TELEPHONE 307 ON 1957.

Write or Call, MOK LIN, Managing Director.

POLICE SERGEANT CHARGED.

Sergeant John McBean Tulloch, Police sergeant stationed at Shaikwan, now suspended from service, was again before Magistrate Lindell this afternoon charged with committing an indecent assault on a Chinese girl of 13. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton is defending the accused. Mr. A. E. Hall is watching on behalf of the complainant.

The Press were not allowed to be present.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SHARES RAMPANT.

The buoyancy of Channel Tunnel shares was again the outstanding feature of stock markets recently. As many as 45 transactions in the shares were marked at rapidly rising prices. The level of 15s., to which these four-shilling shares have been hoisted in the past few days, representing a premium of 275 per cent., scarcely seems justified by the mere announcement of the Government decision to proceed with the tunnel project.

SHIP ON FIRE IN SUEZ CANAL.

The French steamer *Admiral Pasty* arrived at Colombo on May 15 from Marseilles bound for Indo-China. The passengers included a large number of French infantry officers and men and their wives. In the canal a fire occurred on board with disastrous consequences. It is surmised the fire was started by a cigarette spark, which set fire to the gunpowder magazine. A number of passengers fearing the whole ship would catch fire jumped overboard and were drowned. Several Ananites were burned to death and over twenty-five are missing. Total casualties exceeded a hundred. The vessel put back to Port Said for provisional repairs and remained there five days. All deck cargo was completely destroyed.

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It demands your approbation

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But buy to-day, without delay

Or else you may be too late.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Monday, 9th June, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

Jewellery and Silverware manufactured in Hongkong or any other British Possession may now be sent by parcel post from Hongkong to the United Kingdom.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Hongkong are in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Alwas, or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, June 7. Straits—Per TENSHIN MARU.

SUNDAY, June 8. India, Colombo and Straits—Per MISHIMA MARU.

MONDAY, June 9. Japan—Per ARRATON APCAR.

TUESDAY, June 10. Japan—Per TOKIWA MARU.

WEDNESDAY, June 11. U.S.A.—Per VENEZUELA.

THURSDAY, June 12. U.S.A. Canada and Japan—Per PERSIA MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, June 7. Haiphong—Per JADE 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Hongkong, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per WESTVACA.

10 a.m. Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per CANADA MARU, 11 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TOBOLSK, 4 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHOYANG, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 8. Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 10. Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAIKONG, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per STENTOR, 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, June 10, at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 12. Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF ANIA, 10.30 a.m.

Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 13. Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per QUINNEA, 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 14. Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, June 16. Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHO, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 17. Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET Tel. No. 1748. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! At 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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